WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, OCT. 31, 1864-

THE FIRE ON SATURDAY NIGHT. The fire on Saturday night last originated in the stables of Mr. B. G. Worth, in the Southern part of town. The fire occurred about half-past 9 o'clock, in the loft of the stables above mentioned, and soon spread to the adjoining out buildings which were very close to the dwelling of Capt. C. D. Ellis on Second Street, then to the building

dell, a free negro, on Mulberry street. The above buildings were all valuable, and were totally consumed, together with every out-huilding on the lots. Mr. Worth lost his kitchen, and it was only by the exerdwelling, as well as others, were saved.

We have estimated the loss of property by this fire at \$20,000, rated at prices before the war. This is for build ings an improvements. We do not learn that much furniture was destroyed : in fact there was not much in the buildings except in that of Capt. Schenck, who got all out, but of course more or less damaged. Mrs. Russell is probably lor, who occupies the centre; and to-day, at dawn, the the heaviest loser, as to means.

It may be proper here to call the attention of the authorcient organization of the fire companies.

We have no desire to reflect upon the course the military authorities have lately pursued with regard to our fire companies, but it does really appear to us, in a reasonable point of view, that they should by all means be Telieved of cerperform two or more duties at the same time, and we have no doubt it the matter should be properly presented to those who have the authority, that our fire companies would be enabled to perform much more efficient duty in that capacity than they are now able to perform.

We wish it distinctly understood that we find no fault with those who have control of these men. We only allude to the matter in order to try to correct a mistake which we think the authorities labor under.

The alarm of fire Wednesday night was caused by the burning of two wooden buildings on Third st., between Mulberry and Chesnut streets. The fire is said to have originated in the building owned by Mr. A. A. WANET, extending to the next building South, used as a carpenter's shop, and occupied by James Usher, a colored supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

From Wilmington (via Charlottssville.) The Charlottesville "Chronicle" of last week says:

"We suspect that General Bragg is going to Wilmington. Good bye, Wilmington."

the 26th, and we re-produce it only for the purpose of as any little paragraph we have lately seen in print : may see from the paragraph itself the petty spite which dictated it. While legitimate criticism of the conduct of public men is the right, and often the daty, of the press, it by no means follows that there can be either justification or excuse for making that the cover of vulgar malice or unreasonable prejudice. The flippant style, "Good bye, Wilmington," of the writer, shows him not only deficient in the cultivated forms of expression, but also unappreciative of the peril of a town in a sister State, if he really believed what he wrote.-A manly sense of the danger and the consequences of failure would have given dignity to his language and sadness, not pertness, to its tone-and he would have remembered, too, that in his effort to lessed public confidence in Gen. Bragg, he was contributing to the very result he would wish to be thought most to deprecate. If confidence could be made or destroyed, or in any degree affected by such attempts, then not only General Bragg, but nearly every other high military and civil officer in the country would find themselves from time to time the sport of flippant censure or blatant culogy. But fortunately it is not so; and we who are in Wilmington and nearest the danger, are unmoved by the leave-taking of the Chronicle, and equally so by the ready echo of the Enquirer. General Bragg is in his native State, and we believe justly enjoys the confidence of her people. They know him to be well qualified for are willing to trust their safety in his hands, with a any deficiency on his part. We have this trust for the future; and as to the past, Gen. Bragg can afford to wait, as he has been doing, for the vindication of his public conduct. And like many others, his fame will only be the brighter when men shall come to understand his true history, and see how patiently and magnanimously he has borne injustice for the sake of his coun-

Messrs. Editors Journal :

Why is it that the Fire Companies of Wilmington have not been noticed in your columns when they have performed meritorious service on such occasions as have recently which decided that the act was contrary to the laws of occurred? I do not attribute any wanton neglect on your | Congress, and was therefore unconstitutional. The part relative to the Fire Companies, but it does appear that Supreme Court, however, has reversed this decision on tary of the Treasury at Washington, on the 30 h ult. a notice occasionally of their invaluable services to the appeal, and the result is that gold will continue to con: and at four previous dates in the present year, with town might be appropriately made. A CITIZEN.

| REMARKS .-- We plead guilty to apparent neglect on our part in not alluding to the promptness and efficiency of the Fire Companies in town, in cases of recent fires. It is to be presumed, however, that we cannot be at every fire that occurs, and it would only require a little attention on the part of those who feel an interest in the Companies to give us some facts relative to such matters, in order that a proper notice of the efficiency of the Companies might be mentioned. We have no desire to detract anything from the Fire Companies, and we may here state that their services have been of we are aware that they have not only been performing a fireman's duty, but also guard duty about town, without pay or pecuniary reward, if we have been cor really think a man who performs labor for another should be paid for such labor. Our town is not so poor yet as to demand watchmen without pay. Neither is it prepared to give up its white Fire Companies to per-

form duties they were not intended to perform. If we are wrong in any of our ideas, we shall with pleasure submit to a correction of the matter.]

WE acknowledge the receipt of a request from the General commanding at Goldsboro', which will, (2) su, a matters have been heretofore omitted from our columns) be strictly complied with, so far as may be in our power. We only wish other papers would be as cautious as we have been. We saw in a Fayetteville paper the other day that Gen. BRAGG had superceded Gen. WHITING in Wilmington. Well, perhaps he has, but we do not know the fact.

It is very probable Gen. Brage occupies the same position he has held for some time in Richmond.

We assure the Commanders of different Posts that there will be no necessity of addressing us upon reticancy. If the other papers of the State would only use as much precaution as we have, we do not think there would be any reason to write private circulars on the subject .-But everybody to their own notion. We shall act to suit ourselves, always having an eye to the best interest of our country and cause.

FOREIGN PAPERS .- We are indebted to Mr. Mos. RIBON, Engineer on board the steamship City of Petersbur , for files of Colonial, Federal and European papers, which we shall carefully examine and copy any thing that we think likely to interest our readers.

We are also indebted to a gentleman whose name we did not catch-Englishmen nip their words so very

an at any time in our little shanty.

WE publish to-day the official vote for Governor of North Carolina this year, compared with that given in 1862, when Gov. VANCE lead Col Johnston 33,975; this year he beats Holden 43,579, showing an increase on Gov. VANCE's former majority of . 9,604!

LATER FROM HOOD_THE MOVEMENT INTO TENNESSEE.

It seems to be a settled fact that General Hood owned by the estate of H. P. Russell and occupied by broke up his camp at Gads len, Ala., on the 21st in-Captain N. Schenek, on Mulberry street, then to a building stant, moved northward in the direction of Gunter's owned by Mr. Charles Craig, but occupied by Geo. Wad- Landing, on the Tennessee, and is now, in all probability, in Middle Tennessee. The events of the next few days will be looked for with interest. It is reported that Forrest has been ordered forward to attack Bridgetions of the Hook and Ladder and fire companies that his port. A correspondent of the Montgomery Mail, wri ting from Gadsdon, Ala., says :

The army has moved. The troops are gone. The last train has disappeared, and the last soldier has taken his farewell peep of the southside of the Coosa. On Friday, October 21, Stewart's corps marched Franklin, out in the van. It was followed by Lee, or Dick Tay. Foresth,

delighted Tennesseeans under Cheatham, crossed the Guillord. river Jordan, or Coosa. The transportation quickly Granville, tties to the importance of keeping up a-thorough and effi- followed, and at noon the pontoon was taken up and also hurried forward after the troops. What does it mean? It has but one signification'

That is "forward." General Hood has at last struck the right chord, and comprehends the policy. No matter what the critics may say-no matter what the books tain duties which they have recently been called upon to may say-no matter what science may say-we lose Jackson, perform. It is not reasonable to suppose any man can more in retreat than we can lose by advancing. The nature of our troops demand action, and they will not bear retrograde. General Cheatham was quite unwell when he mounted to follow his corps "but," said he we are going home now, and I'll strap myself to my Madison, saddle before they shall leave me behind.'

General Beauregard is with General Hood. Every general officer is at his post, and the spirit and morale the men unbounded

We shall cross the Tennessee river, as is generally believed, near Guntersville, at _____, Sunday, Octo- Northam ber 23d, or the next day. The weather is delicious, Orange, and the roads good. The days are just cool enough to Ouslow, make a tramp of thirty miles a healthful exercise, and the nights not too cold for sound and happy slumbers by great log heaps.

We have two distinct accounts from Forrest. One of these assures us that he was to have been at Paris (West Tennessee.) on Monday, October 24th. The man. Both buildings were entirely consumed. It is other is equally positive that he had orders from Gen. Hood to attack the enemy at Bridgeport on Tuesday. Both of these accounts cannot be correct. The truth is, that Forrest will be first discovered by the enemy where he least expects, and to his greatest cost.

The following little paragraph from the Columbia. The above appeared in the Richmond Enquirer of (S. C.) Carolinian of the 27th inst., is about as good

entering our unqualified dissent, and that our readers | STARTLING BUMOR .- A gentleman just from Pichmond Watauga told him it was currently reported in the city, that in elligance had been received by a citizen there to the effect Yadkin hat his consin, who had just returned from a secret expedition, had heard from the most unquestionable sources. that a man had been heard to say recently, that an officer high in official position at Richmond, had understood from a lady just arrived by the morning train, that she had heard it stated on the cars day before yesterday, that a lady had said, a few days ago, that her husband had told her a rumor prevailed, and was to some extent credited in efficial circles at Bichmond, that there was still a few gallons of apple brardy left in the Shenandoah Valley, which possi bly accounts for the recent defeat of the army of General

> List of Casualties of 30th Regiment N. C. Troops, In the recent engagement at Strasburg, Oct. 19th, com manded by Capt. J. C. McMillan:

Co. A-Missing-Corp J M Crumpler; private J W Hol Co. B-Wounded-Privates C S Regan, in neck; D T of the United States debt. It is in the form of a cir-King, in arm; W H Carroll, slight in head. Missing- Pri-Co. C-Wounded-J C Vauncannon. Missing-Sergeant W Wescoat; private Lewis Simmons.

Co. D-Wounded-J Bailey, in thigh. Missing-Private Co. E -- Wounded -- Capt J C McMillae, in hip; privates C Malpass, in his severely; T Blanton, slight in hand -Missing-Corp W B Teachey; privates B Lanier, W W Co. F-Capt W M B Moore. Wounded-Privates Bon

nett Bell, in leg; Jerry Little, severe in thigh; L Warren. in mouth. Missing-Corp H Corbett.
Co. G-Killed-Private G B Elliott, W H Kitrell. Wound I-W T Cruise, in leg. Missing-Privates H Barnes, W Co. H-Missing-Privates G W Campbell, G W Cole, Wadkins. Co. I-Wounded-Privates W J Sykes, mortally; HO

his place, and unselfishly devoted to the cause, and they Strickin, slightly. Missing -A J Batchelor, J Culpeper, J Co K-Wounded-Privates W L Hood, flesh wound in confident feeling that Wilmington will not be lost by thigh; W G Barefoot, slight in hand; Sergt Maj F M Kitts,

Lieut. S. B. NEWTON. Acting Adje 30th Reg't N. C. Troops.

Fayetteville Observer, Contederate, and State Jourga! please copy. From the Memphis Argus.

California and the Legal Tender Question. and money obligations shall be discharged in specie. The case has been for some time in the lower court, | made. trary ruling shall have been rendered by the United | rate of increase of the public debt. States Supreme Court. That an appeal to the chief tribunal in Washington will be obtained seems highly | mentioned, some remark ble fac s may be deduced.

probable, and may, indeed, become necessary. great value to the town for some time past, at least; for adopt the principles of this act at the next session. It ten per cent in the next period of 50 days, and reached rectly informed. This may be all very correct, but we constitutional authority of Congress to convert paper in the interest-bearing debt. The first of the tables

money shall be settled once for all. FROM THE VALLEY.

The extent of the news from the Valley on yesterday was to the effect that Sheridan was falling back towards Winchester, for the reason that he was too badly crippled to do any of that pursuing of which he boasted in his first despatch, to give tone to the account of his defeat of the Confederates, and also to secure the four per cent. spoils, upon which he based his victory, which a reconnoitering party won. There is a sentiment prevalent that Sheridan's luck of lying with impunity will change

FROM THE BAST TENNESSEE PRONT.

new recruits. The strictest discipline prevails, and if per annum. the enemy, who still holds the strong position at Bull's Gap, gives General Vaughn a chance for a general engagement, somebody will be hurt. The East Tennessee troops in the Yankee army are sending for their families to come within their present lines, an indica-

for the present. From Rheatown, a valued correspondent writes, on the 16th:

" Last night, near midnight, some eight miles this side of Bull's Gap, a fight occurred between General Vaughn's scouts and those of the enemy, about fity on their Treasury to reach "hundreds of millions of doleach side. The enemy was completely routed and scat- lars." tered. Our loss was young McCown badly wounded. Victory is with us in all our little fights. Quite an interesting religious meeting is in progress here at this time."-Richmond Enquirer, 25th inst.

short-for a large and valuable file of English and Co- "that old man hasn't lost all his sense yet."

lonial papers. We shall be pleased to see the gentle- Official Vote for Governor of North Caroline, 1869 ted States there should, however, be added the public and 1864. Johnston. Holden. Vance. Vance.

Stokes. 2 269 Warren. W shington. 466 58 186 Sampson, Fort Pender. Tyrreil, 17.h Regiment

Tyrrell, 40 h Regiment N. C. T., 3d N. C. Battery Light

20,448 Valce's majority, 33,975

From the R chmord Sentinel UNITED STATES FINANCES. The reader will find below a very interesting state-

ment of the volume, classification, and rate of increase cular addressed to our agents abroad, by the Secretary of State. Mr. Benjamin treats the subject very lucidly, and, though in a brief space, very comprchensively. The argument be addresses to the capitalists of Europe is unanswerable, and has only to be presented to be respected. It will be observed, too, that it is carefully based on the official exhibits of the Washington Goveroment, though these are far from presenting the full Aug. amount of the public liabilities.

The money lend rs of Europe, by making themselves | Sept. selves in the light of Mr. Benjamin's exposition, undermining their own investments :

CIRCULAR. DEPARTMENT OF STATE. Richmond, 10th October, 1864.

Sir-For some in nthe past the United States have 1,487 671.815, total int debt, bearing total been enabled to uphold their sinking finances by the sale of large amounts of pub ic stocks in the German markets. These sales are reported to have reached a total varying from thirty to one hundred millions of pounds sterling. There is no method within reach for approximating the true sum, although it is doubtless very large. We deem it advisable to present an analy- March 1 to June 14, The validity of the legal tender clause has been again sis of the financial condition of the United States, June 14 to Aug. 30. raised by a recent decision of the Supreme Court o' drawn from their official reports, for the information of Aug. 3 to Sept. 30, California, affirming the constitutionality of the special | European capitalist, with some remarks on the probacontract act of the Legislature of that State. This ble influence of continued investments by them, not act provides that, except in the case of a distinct bar- only in retarding the restoration of peace on this congain or understanding to the contrary, all payments | tineot, but in destroying the resources on which alone they can rely for the security of investments already

Appended thereto are tables exhibiting the state of the Federal figanc s, b sed on the reports of the Secrestitute, in law as in practice, the currency of the State, statements of the amount of annual interest on the debt and probably of the entire Pacific slope, until a con- at the three different dates, and a table showing the go and fight for the liberty of the black man-the

From these tables, as well as from other facts to be The annual interest of the public debt was at the Though the question of the unconstitutionality of the | end of last month \$81,778,643. This sum already exlegal tender act has not been distinctly raised, yet the ceeds the total revenue of the United States as it exruling of the California judiciary effectually throws out | isted prior to the secession of the Scuthern States .the greenback currency. Other States may imitate the That revenue, as derived from all sources and from all action of California, and by the adoption of specific | the States thus united, amounted, for the year ending contract bills, compel a return to specie payments. A on the 30th June, 1860, to \$76,752,033. But the movement is now on foot in Nevada to constitute that amount of this debt, large as it is, increases with frightterritory into a State, for the purpose, among others, of | fol rapidity. The rate of iccrease of the debt was passing a specific contract law; and there is but little \$1.962,900 per day in the first period of 105 days inreason to doubt that the Legislature of Oregon will cluded in the statement; this increase was augmented may take a long time for the legislatures of the Atlantic | \$2 161,940 per day; and this augmented sum was again States to imitate this policy, and still longer for the increased by five per cent. in the next period of 58 subject to reach the United States Supreme Court .- | days, leaving the present daily increase \$2,215,200. It But it is highly desirable that the great question of the is further to be observed that the entire increase is now concurred. Its destination can only be surmised. We may promises to pay and evidences of indectedness into shows that the amount of the non-interest-hearing debt was, on the 30th September, about the same as on the 1st of March, the whole increase being composel of debt that bears interest. The rate of interest which is paid for the money now borrowed varies from six per cent. in gold to seven and three-tenths per cent. in paper. No money is borrowed at less than six per cent., the attempt to borrow at five having failed, and the small amount issued being now quoted at a discount of upon the stalk, has been transplanted to the Paradise of the routing of the rebel army.

Taking it for granted that the United States will persist in their insane attempt to subjugate the South, it is not difficult to form an estimate of their financial condition on the 1st May next, the probable date for the commencement of an active campaign. The inter-The position of Gen. Vaughn's forces in East Ten- val from the 30th September to 1st May is 212 days. nessee, says the Bristol " Register," it would not be If the increase of their public debt during that interprudent to publish, but we may say that he holds im- val be estimated at two millions and a quarter per day, portant points, enabling him to keep the closest watch which is but a trifl; more than the present rate, it will upon the movements of the enemy. The command is smount to \$477,000,000, on which the interest at an increasing every day by the coming in of absentees and average of six and a half per cent., will be \$31,005,000

The United States then will be compelled, if a new campaign is commenced next year, to begin it under the pressure of a total debt of about \$2,430,000,000. bearing an annual interest of about \$112,780,000. If to this amount be added the pension list to the army T FOR the information of Enrolling Officers and all contion that Upper East Tennessee is abandoned by them and navy, to which the faith of the United States is L. cerned, it is announced that the Camp of Instruction, rowed, it is a moderate estimate to place the annual 1865, at \$120,000,000, leaving out of view the unliqui- absences. dated claims which are reported by the Solicitor of

the appropriation made for the payment of the interest on the debt of Great Britain, for the year ending on the 31st March, 1864, was £26,400,000, equal to about \$128,000,000; so that the United States will, When the President had concluded his speech at in the four years of war, expiring on the 1st of May orders of the Lieut. Gen. Commanding, issued through this Danville, a soldier, who had been standing in mud next, have incurred a debt of which the annual charge about six inches deep, turned away with the remark, will be nearly equal to that accumulated in Great Britain in two centuries. To the public debt of the Uni-

debt of the several States, the amount of which cannot be exactly ascertained, but as given in the "National Almanac," for 1864, the debt of what are therein called "loyal States," amounts to about \$200,000,000, at an average interest of 61/2 per cent., thus making an addition of \$13,000,000 per annum to the sum above stated, and rendering it certain that the annual charge of the debt of the United States, on the 1st of May next, will

It should not be overlooked that, in addition to the rast sums thus raised on credit, the United States are nual taxation of \$365,000 000 exceeds by upwards of thirty millions of dollars the entire revenue of Great 251 Britain, as estimated by Mr. Gladstine, for the year ending on the 21st of March last. The revenue of Great Britain is gathered from a population of about 29,000,000, peacefully employed in productive labor, while the taxation of the United States is exacted from a population of about 28,000,000, of whom a very large number have been converted from producers into consumers and destroyers of public wealth. When the taxation by the several States is added to this charge, it may be concluded, with entire confidence, that the utmost resources that can be derived from taxation have already been reached, and that if the war be 1.199 continued for another campaign, there is no possibility 244 of conducting it without an addition to the public debt at the rate of two and a quarter millions of dollars a day, at the lowest calculation, while the probability is 600 that the increase in the event supposed will be very much larger.

The facts thus presented demonstrate that if the U States persist, as is now threatened, in carrying on the 552 | war for another year, the burthen of their public debt 183 will be such as to render it absolutely impossible for them to pay, even if actuated, with entire unanimity. by a sincere desire to meet their obligations. It may this part. In the fight vesterday evening, on the Boydton 478 States have already repudiated, in part, their public day. Nothing heard from below. This merning the enerope, thus confiscating one half of the amount due to European bondholders. The possibility of paying the debt already incurred is dependent solely upon a prompt cessation of hostilities. Without, therefore, entering into any discussion of the morality of furnishing to the United States the means of waging a war so savage, so monstrous as that now raging on this continent, it would seem that the simplest dictates of self-interest should unite all those who have already ventured investments in the Federal funds in a concerted effort to cut 1,348 off all further supplies, and thus to force that cessation rope withhold further supplies, the resources of the U. laden with dead and wounded. States are so far exhausted as to render the the power of the same capitalists, by furnishing the sons and some wagons left on the field. 242 means for the gratification of the insane passions of the North, to plunge the borrowers into irretrievable bankruptcy, and to render certain the loss of all their own investments, past as well as future

In presenting the foregoing statement, reference has been intentionally omitted to the local debt contracted the counties, parishes and municipalities Northern States, for the purpose of raising money to 372 buy mercenaries in order to relieve themselves from the I barthen of the conscription. We have no means of es imating the amount. We only know that the price at which these human beings are bought for slaughter varies from \$500 to 1,000 per man, and that the calls for ate. men have amounted to very many hundreds and thou-17 sands. Some of the Northern journals speak of this local debt as "enormous," but this term is 'co vague to justify us in hex rding an estimate of the amount. I am authorized, by the President, to request that

you will-give to this dispatch such publicity as will cause it to reach those whise interests may be involved in its contents. I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant. [Signed] J. P. BENJAMIN. Secretary of State. Hon. A. Dudley Mann, &c., &c., &c., Brussels, Bel-

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES. Inte't debt. Non-inte't. 1,047,342;000 465,957,440 1,217,642,000 501.753,274 1.713 395 174 531.5-4 270 1 847.494.170 1.295.541.000 1 878,564 759 1.359 096 492 519.468.267 1,487,671,815 468,301,899 1.955.933,714

30th Sept......81,778,643 922,035,941 on which annual interest in 664 585,874 on which annual interest in cur-

reloj 27,170 197

1 955,978,714, to'al debt Sep'ember 30.

BATE OF INCREATE. Increase. Days. Per day. \$206 095 444 105 \$1 962.900 108 096 986 50 148,431 544 58

STRAWS .- A correspondent from Manchester, says

the London Index, sends us the following: - "Straws

paragraph, taken from a letter of a little girl twelve or slight. tourteen years of age, in Ohio, to her uncle in this city, shows the condition and feeling of the people in the agricultural districts of Ohio :- " Uncle has been drafted this week, leaving his farm, &c, with his wife and four children. He says very truly his liberties with his fellow white men have been taken away. Compelled to cussed nigger,' whom God Amighty never meant to associate with white people! It has almost broken our hearts to see for a long time past our neighbors and their sons dragged away to this war, never to return, with very few exceptions, and these too frequently maimed for life." This letter was shown me by a gentleman who, twelve months since, was rather disposed to sympathise with the "freedom shrickers" of Yankeedom; but a change has " come o'er the spirit of his dream." and he now thinks that the truest and best friend of the black man is his Southern master.

The Army of Tennessee.

The Montgomery Appeal of the 25th inst., has the

THE FRONT -We have an abundance of rumors from the Army fo Tennessee, but regard them as unworthy of recording, except so far as the fact that it is in motion is mention, however, that up to Monday morning, nothing had occurred to hinder the movement in progress, and the brightest hopes were entertained at "the front."

At the residence of his parents, in this county, on the 23d inst., DANIEL SCHONWALD, son of William and Ann W. Grissom, aged 9 years, 8 months and '70 days. It is well with thee, child. The blossom that withered God, there to bloom through eternity under the sunlight of Late advices from Little Rock state that Magruder is rap-Heaven; for our Saviour hath said, "Suffer little children idly marching to Red river. to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven." How sweet are these words of a a precious Saviour, around the dying bed of the children of the Covenant. They feel like balm drops upon the bleeding hearts of bereaved parents." CENSOR.* At Mulberry Grove, on the evening of the 29th inst., MARY J, wife of David K. Futch, in her 49th year.

THE HOUSE AND LOT AT MAGNOLIA. BELONGING to the estate of E. H. Lake, dec'd, (with other real estate,) will be sold by me at Kenanaville, on the 19th of November next. Cash or credit at option.

[46 6:—6-1:]

JEBE. PEARSALL, C. M. E.

> CONSCRIPT OFFICE. BALESER, M. C., Oct 21, 1864.

CIRCULAR (pledged as sacredly as to the payment of the money bor. known as Camp Vance, heretofore located near Morgan. ton, has been broken up, and a new Camp established at Greensboro' under the name of " CAMP STOKES," for the charge on their finances, as it will exist on the 1st May, readervous and assignment of Conscripts, deserters and

II. The object of the new Camp being to avoid delay and unnecessary waste of transportation in forwarding recruits to the armies in the field, it is left to the discretion of Eccolling Officers to send Conscripts and deserters either to Camp H lues or Camp Stokes, whichever may be most easily reached. This discretion will be carefully exercised with a view to the grand object of saving time. III. Enrolling Officers are cautioned against obeying any orders from any source whatever, which conflicts with the

Office, and the Inspectors of the several Districts. By order of Maj. J. B. McLEAN.

TELEGRAPHIC Reports of the Press Association,

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. Theasnes, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgis.

OFFICIAL FROM GEN. LEE.

Віснмокр. Ост. 23th. 1864. An official dispatch from Gen. Lee last night, says : "The spending every dollar that can be collected by the most army crossed Rowana Creek tetween Burgess' Mill and onerous taxation ever imposed on a people. It was re- forced back our army. In the afternoon Gen. Heth attackcently stated in a letter of Mr. Fessenden that taxation | ed and at first drove them back, but found them in too was expected to produce one million of dollars a day. strong force. Afterwards the enemy attacked us and were It this estimate at all approximate accuracy, this an- repulsed. They still held the Plank Kead at Burgess' Mill.

Gen. Heth took some colors and prisoners. The movement of the enemy against our left to day was repulsed. Two attacks upon our lines were made-one between the Henrico Poor House and the Charles City Road-the other on the Williamsburg Road. Several bundred prisoners and four stand of colors were captured -Our loss was very slight.

On the 25th Col. Mosby, near Banker Hill, captured Brig. Jen. Duffie and several other prisoners and a number of horses, and kliled a number of the enemy. He sustain-

R. E. LEE, General.

FROM PETERSBUBG. PETERSBURG, Oct. 28th, 1864.

Last night about dark the enemy charged our works on Baxter Road, capturing a small portion of them, from which, however, they were quickly dislodged, with the loss of about a dozen prisoners. Our loss was small. Lieut. Ools. Harrison and Wise, of Wise's brigade, were captured by the enemy. About ten o'clock last night the enemy charged our works on the ferusalem Plank Road, captur. ing a part of our picket line, and driving to the rest of it. About 12 clock, however, Jur line was re-established on be left to others to speculate on the probability of such | Plank Road below here, three battle flags were captured unanimity, but it is certain that three of the largest from the enemy. About 200 prisoners were taken yesterdebt, by refusing to pay in coin the interest due in Ed- my's cavalry are on a raid towards Southside Rail Road.

FROM PETERSBURG THE YANKEES RETREATED

FROM THE PLANK ROAD, &c. Patensburg, Oct. 28th .- Gen. Hampton attacked and fought the enemy in their rear yesterday evening, whilst Gen. Mahone struck them in their flank. Night supervening, and the enemy not being pressed sufficiently in the front, alone saved them from the greatest beat of the war. As it is, the enemy, severely punished and greatly demoralized, abandoned the Plank Road last night, leaving over of hostilities which alone can save the investments al- 300 dead and unburied on the field, and some 200 wounded ready made from entire loss. If the capitalists of Eu- in the hospital, besides carrying off all their ambulances

Over five hundred prisoners have been captured thus restoration of peace certain at no distant day. It is in far, and fiftsen bundred stand of arms, besides limber cais-

Our loss in killed and wounded is not over 150 in prisoners, we lost probably four hundred. Mahone captured four pieces of artillery, but owing to | tected, as they are, by law, but not derived from law.

emy repossessed it. All is quist to day and the old situations has been re- imprescriptible of human rights.

Gen. Hampton lost one son killed, and one severely Gen. Hampton and the cavalry; on this occasion, rendered a service which the country cannot too highly appreci-

There is no truth in the rumored raid on the Southside

OFFICIAL FROM GEN. LEE.

RICHMOND, Oct. 28th, 1864. The following efficial dispatch from Gen. Lee was received at the War Department to-night:

Hon. JAS. A. SEDDEN : Gan. Hill reports that the attack of Gan. Heth upon the enemy yesterday on the Boydton Road was made by Ma- town, hamlet or house in the United States that hone, with three brigades in front, and at the same time by | does not in some way aid the enemy in waging Hampton in the rear. Mahone captured three colors and war. All these we should lay in ashes. There is no six pieces of artillery. The latter could not be brought | horse, mule, ox, cow, sheep, bog, nothing that "goes on off, the enemy holding the bridge. In the attack subse- boof," that is not of use as a part of the military power quently made by the enemy, Mahone broke through their of the enemy. All these we should slaughter or appro line of battle, and during the night the enemy retired from | priate. Nay, there is scarcely a human being, able in the Boydton Road, leaving his wounded, and more than any way to labor, that does not contribute something

two hundred and fi'ty dead on the field. About 9 o'clock P. M., a small force assault d and took tutes "the sinews of war." They would all be contrapossession of our works on Battery Road in front of Peersburg, but they were soon driven off.

On the Williamsburg Road yesterday, Gen. Fields cap tured upwards of four hundred prisoners, and 7 colors .-The enemy left a number of their dead in front of our works, and retired to their former position,

B. E. LEA, Bigned. General.

FROM BEERMAN AND HOOD. RICHMOND, Oct. 29th, 1864 A telegram from Nashville places Sherman on the 25th at Gainesville, Ala., near Coosa river. Hood at the same

date, was falling back on Gadsden.

FROM THE VALLEY. agriculturalists and ordering them forthwith enrolled BICHMOND, VA., Oct. 29, 1864. Gen. Ear'y reports that the enemy attacked Lomax's for the field. forces at Millford on the 25th with one brigade and two pieces of artillery and were repulsed. The next day they attacked him with two brigades and six pieces of artillery, indicate which way the wind blows." The following and were again driven back. Lomax reports our less very

Col. Mosby reports that since the advance of the enemy up the Manassas Gap Road he has killed, wounded and captured over three hundred. His own loss being four wounded and one captured.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. LEE.

RICHMOND, Oct. 29, 1864. The following dispatch was received to night from Headquarters Army Northern Virginia: To Hon. James A. Seddon:

Gev. Hampton followed the enemy on his withdrawal from Bowanta Creek, driving his rear guard across, and day that an executive officer of this government would pressing his cavalry behind the lines of their infantry .-Several hundred prisoners were captured. The enemy whose mandate he is bound to obey. But it is idle to burned some of their caissons and ambulances. Our lines discuss such a question. No order of the kind has have been re established.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 29, 1864. New York and Baltimore papers of the afternoon of the

during his recent visit to Grant.

The official majority on the home vote against the Maryand constitution is 2005. Nothing from Sherman

A telegram from St. Louis, Oct. 25th, says that nothing falling. has been heard from Price. Headquarters have no confirmation of the capture of three cannon at Independence, or

The Democratic majority in Pennsylvania is 163, and one county to hear from.

THE FIGHT NEAR PETERSBURG. PRIBESBUR &, Uct. 29th, 1864-5 P. M.

Gold 217.

The enemy Lave been quiet since the fight below. Details from our side have been burying the Yankee dead to day and relieving their wounded.

provisions, showing that the enemy left in great haste .-Our capture of prisoners amounts to over seven hundred. All accounts concur that the Yankees expected great results from this movement, and that Grant commanded in person. Six divisions of Y kee infantry, besides cavalry and artillery, participated i the fight.

MOBILE, Oct. 29:h, 1864. 24th contains a dispatch to Gen. Craig from Major. McDon- | that a lady acquaintance, after having tried many othald, stating that he had just reached the railroad from a er unsuccessful remedies, made up a dough by mixing learned that a battle had been fought between the Kansas she gave it, recovered, and not one has been attacked troops under Blount, and Gen. Price, which resulted in the since she commenced mixing it with the food of the deleat of Blount, losing nearly all of his artillery. The bat. other chickens as a preventive. This may be only as

moved south twelve miles, where he encountered Price .-After the battle Price marched into Lexington, and at last accounts was crossing a portion of his forces to the north side of the river. No other particulars.

Cortis dispatches from Kansas City, Cct. 22d, 6 P. M ... as follows: I have been pressed all day. This afternoon the enemy passed around my right flank, when I gave him heavy blows for several hours. I have heard firing in the East, and have just received a message from Pleasanton. who is fighting on the other side

S. A. CURTIS, Major General. A dispatch from Cairo, Oct. 22d, gays that troops pass. ing down the river yesterday, on transports, were fired on several times on the way, and three killed and five wounded. Scarcely a boat arrives from any point that does not tring accounts of rebel guerrillas.

On Wednesday fifty guerrillas entered Mayfield, Ky., and burned the Court House.

ALL ATHENIAN ARGUMENT. Edward Everett made a speech the other day in Fan. enil Hall, in advocacy of Lincoln's re-election. We date say he hopes yet to earn from that functionary the foreign appointment which he begged old Frank Blair to try and obtain for him two years ago. The Now York Tribune turnishes the folloying extract from the speech. It is very doubtful, whether any act of the Government the United States was necessary to liberate the states in a State which is in rebellion. There is much reason for the opinion that, by the simple act of levying war against the United States, the relation of slavery was terminated, certainly so far as concerns the duty of the United States to redognize it, or to refrain from interfering with it. Not being founded on the law of nature, and resting solely on positive local law, and that not of the United States, as soon as it becomes either the motive or pretext of an unnat war against the Union; an efficient instrument in the hands of the Rebals fer carrying on the war; a source of military strength to the rebellion and of danger to the Gov. ernment at home and abroad, with the additional certainty

that, in any event but its abandonment, it will continue in

all future time to work these mischiefs, who can suppose

t is the duty of the United States to continue to recognize

it? To maintain this would be a contradiction in terms.

t would be to recognize a right in a Rebel master to em-

ploy his slave in acts of rebellion and treason, and the duty of the slave to aid and abet his master in the commission of the greatest crime known to the law. No such absurdity can be admitted, and any citizen of the United States, from the President down, who should, by any overt act, recognize the duty of a slave to obey a Rebel master in a hostile operation, wou'd himself be giving aid and comfort to the enemy. Edward Everett has been a preacher. If he had read his Bible attentively he would have learned that the institution of slavery was founded not only "on" but he "the law of nature" unless by the term "nature" ha means something greater than the Creator. We do not know what value he attaches to the Bible siece he ren-

egaded from the pulpit, but if he is willing to take it as

authority, he may readily find in it quite as many re-

cognitions of the relation of master and servant, as found.

ed in the law of nature, as he will of the relation of hus Edward Everett is also a jurist-and LLD., indeed he should have known enough of law to have avoided a statement so directly opposed to truth as that slavery rests "solely on postive local law." It rests nowhere that we know of on such a basis. It was never established anywheae that we have heard of by postive law. It exists over more than half the globe, as a relation. just as that of husband and wife, parent and child, prothe density of the woods could not bring it 'off and the en- It has come down to us through many thousand years as an inheritance, and is among the oldest and most

> If, as contended, it is lawful to destroy it simply be cause it adds to our military strength, then there is nothing in all Yanke dom which we might not lawfully estroy, if our armies were to penetrate that country; for there is nothing there that is not in some way an aid, a pretext or a motive to the enemy to fight. Men fight all the better for having wives and children at home, and are assisted by those wives and children in many cases with comforts and necessaries that enable them to fight more efficiently. According to the profound deduction of this Yankee logician, it would be lawful and right for us to break up the domestic relations wherever our armies might go-to bring the women and children to our own land, as they do with our servants, and set them about something that would assist us in making war. There is not a city. to the great aggregate of national wealth that constiband of war, according to the Everett argument, and li-

able to be disposed of as our interest might dictate. When Edward Everett, who, at least, has some learnng and some sense, talks such infinite twaddle as this, we may understand something of the universal demency in which the Yankee race has fallen.

Richmond Whig, 26th inst. kx mptions and Detalis, There is a very plain distinction between these terms. out such is the disposition in these war times to conound the authority of the law-makers with that of the officers entrusted with the execution of the laws that many persons do not seem to know the difference. For instance, we have been met several times recently with the positive assertion that the Secretary of War had issued an order cancelling the contracts of all bonded

The mistake arises from the failure to observe the fact that there are two classes of bonded agriculturists those exempted by act of Congress for being on plantations the 1st of January last, owning or controlling filteen hands or over; and those either not planting at the date specified, or having a less number of hands, who were detailed by the Secretary of War, under the authority given the President by Congress to grant details in "all cases where, in his judgment, justice, equity and necessity require it." There is also given him in the same act to "revoke such orders of details whenever he thinks proper." This, therefore, is the class of bonded agriculturists whose details are said, in some instances to have been revoked. The power that grants a detail can revoke it, but no power except Congress can revoke an exemption sand tioned by Confederate law. We hope never to see the venture to set aside a law of the legislative branch, been issued or is at all likely to be .- Montgomery Ad-

From the Metaphis (Montgomery) Appeal. The Yankee reports from Hood's army advise us that it " left Lalayette, Ga., on the 17th, going south ' They regarded this is a failing back, but by this time The Tallabassee and her sister vessel called the Edith, they are better advised, we feel confident. We have advices up to Tuesday last, at which time the army had Staunton is quite sick from chills and fever contracted | been moved, and was at Blue Pond, in excellent murch ing order and fine spirits. Action was still the word Warren has returned and assumed command of the 5th but in what direction general opinion indicated we will not state. Blue Pond is forty miles from Jacksonville, on the old stage road to Gunter's Landing on the Tenhassee, and twenty-six miles from the latter point. I've l'ennessee was reported pretty high, but slowly

> Gen. Beauregard, with several thousand reinforcements was met fourteen miles above Jacks nville. Our informant represents the country through which the army has passed as being completely devastated, and mentarily relieving necessities, but they have no prospect of succor when the army moves away. Heaven help them through the approaching winter.

> The army has been well supplied with rations and clothing thus far. The only deficiency complained of by the men was a want of shoes. The weather thus far has been delightful, but the season should spur the quartermaster's department to extraordinary exertions.

To CURE MEAT .- A friend writes us, to five gallons Over two thousand stand of arms of the finest kind of | cf water add seven and a half pinus of salt, one pint of weapons have been collected from the battle field. The syrup, one tablespoonful of saltpetre, let it boil a few field is covered with brankets, knapsacks, overcoats and minutes and skim it off, and when cold put it on the meat. Spead the meat out, sprinkle lightly with salt and let it get perfectly cold. Be sure all the animal heat is removed, pack it in barrels, keep it well covered, with the pickle. Let it remain four or five weeks or longer, and then bang it up to dry. It can be saved without the saltpetre or syrup. - Clarion.

CHICKEN CHOLERA .- We learn that a disease is pre-FROM MISSOURI-GEN. PRICE WHIPS THE YAN- vailing to some extent among chickens, which, for want of a better name, perhaps, is by some called cholera.-The chicken lies down in a state of apparent stupor, A special dispatch to the Advertiser, dated Senatobia, and remains almost motionless for a day or two-dies Miss., Oct. 28th, says that the St. Louis Republican of the almost without h struggle. A gentleman informs us trip within four miles of Richmond, Ray county, where he with strong red pepper tea. The chickens to which tle occurred on the evening of the 19th. Blount, it seems, a coincidence, but the remedy is simple, and others entered Lexington about noon that day, and immediately would do well to try it .- Southern Confed.